

a pair nested up a donga on the north bank, because they were there all the summer and used to swim about at the mouth of it in the evening. The Black Duck may often be seen flying about in the middle of the day.

132. *QUERQUEDULA CAPENSIS*. (S. & L. p. 758.)

I saw a small flock of the Cape Teal paddling about at the edge of the large dam on the 20th of May.

133. *PÆCILONETTA ERYTHORHYNCHA*. (S. & L. p. 754.)

A flock of Red-billed Teal used to feed on a sandbank in the river every night, leaving soon after dawn.

134. *PODICIPES CRISTATUS*. (S. & L. p. 785.)

One seen in the middle of the large dam early in April.

135. *STRUTHIO AUSTRALIS*. (S. & L. p. 791.)

I occasionally saw one or two Ostriches on the north bank of the river. All were probably escaped birds.

XXI.--*Remarks on the Type-specimens of certain Birds named by the late Carl Peter Thunberg.* By DR. EINAR LÖNNBERG, C.M.Z.S.

IN the Zoological Museum of the Royal University of Upsala there still exist certain specimens of birds which were named and described by Carl Peter Thunberg. I have recently examined these types, which are the more important as Thunberg's names have been almost entirely unknown to and disregarded by later authors, even in such an important work as the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum.' Thunberg was not an ornithologist *ex professo*, and in his various papers he sometimes erred in naming, and describing as new, birds which were already known and described, in certain cases even by Linnæus. In some instances, nevertheless, Thunberg's names have priority, and must have their rights, after the descriptions have been compared with the still existing and labelled type-specimens, which have been examined and determined.

To Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, who has kindly favoured me with his opinion about some of the very difficult Tyrannidæ, I beg to offer my best thanks for his valuable assistance.

In the year 1819 Thunberg described what seemed to him to be a new species in 'Göteborgiska Kgl. Vettenskaps och Vitterhets Samhällets Nya Handlingar' (Göteborg, 1819). He gave a coloured figure of the bird and named it *Tapera brasiliensis*. This figure is quite recognisable as representing the *Cuculus navius* of Linnæus (or *Diplopterus navius* as it is now termed), although so far faulty that three toes are represented as directed forwards. The type-specimen corresponding to this plate and this name still exists in the Museum: it is a young bird of the species above mentioned. The generic name *Tapera* does not seem ever to have been recognised in literature. It is not recorded in Scudder's 'Nomenclator,' nor is it to be found in Giebel's 'Thesaurus Ornithologiæ.' In spite of this omission, it must now be recognised; and as the name *Diplopterus* was given by Boie to the same bird seven years later (in 1826), *Tapera* has undoubted priority, and the species must stand as *Tapera navius* (Linn.). (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xix. p. 423.)

It is true that Thunberg did not realize the affinity between his *Tapera* and the Cuckoos, and seems to have been inclined to place it among the "Curvirostræ" (including the Linnæan genera *Caprimulgus*, *Hirundo*, and *Pipra*). The reason why he did so is stated in his paper to be the resemblance between *Tapera* and the Goatsuckers with regard to the coloration of the feathers, and between *Tapera* and *Pipra* as regards the bill (it must be remembered that the specimen is young). The fact, however, that the bird was erroneously placed in the System cannot be a just reason for consigning Thunberg's generic name to oblivion, when he has properly described (in Latin) and figured the type-specimen. In the figure, which is rather good for the time, the characteristic great length of the upper tail-coverts is correctly reproduced, and other features on which generic as well as specific descriptions have been based are conspicuous. I am there-

fore confident that when the attention of ornithologists has been drawn to Thunberg's name *Tapera* it will be generally accepted.

In the year 1821 Thunberg described, in 'Kgl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar' (Stockholm, 1821), a bird which he named *Brachyurus gularis*. The type-specimen is still in this Museum, and is the same as *Conopophaga melanops* (Vieill.\*). (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 334.)

In this case Thunberg's specific name is merely a synonym, as it is antedated by the name given by Vieillot.

In the year 1820 Thunberg contributed a paper, entitled "Pipræ novæ species descriptæ," to the 'Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg,' t. viii. This was not, however, printed until 1822. In it he describes as new thirteen species of South-American birds, all of which he refers to the genus *Pipra*. The type-specimens of the majority are still in this Museum, and a revision of them shews the following facts:—

1. PIPRA CAUDATA Thunberg, 1822, = *Pipra caudata* Shaw, 1794. The accepted name is *Chiroxiphia caudata* (Shaw). (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 310.)

2. PIPRA FORFICATA Thunberg, 1822, = *Phibalura flavirostris* Vieillot, 1816. The latter is the correct name. (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 372.)

3. PIPRA LINEATA Thunberg, 1822, = *Pipra regulus* Hahn & Küster, 1821. The correct name is *Macharopterus regulus* (Hahn & Küster). (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 304.)

In this case Thunberg's name has been duly recognised among the synonyms in literature. Unfortunately it was not published until 1822, although bestowed in 1820, and through this delay the specific name "*regulus*" obtained priority.

\*. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. 1816-19. *Platyhynchus melanops*.

4. *PIPRA CYANEA* Thunberg, 1822, of which the type is apparently lost.

5. *PIPRA VIRIDIS* Thunberg, 1822. This is a female of *Chiroziphia caudata* (Shaw) (see above). The great difference of the sexes led Thunberg to name this species twice.

6. *PIPRA VIRENS* Thunberg, 1822. }

7. *PIPRA PUSILLA* Thunberg, 1822. }

Of these species the types cannot be found.

8. *PIPRA FASCIATA* Thunberg, 1822, = *Sublegatus platyrhynchus* Selater & Salvin. (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 158.) In this case Thunberg's name has undoubted priority, because even if Prince Max. von Wied's *Muscipeta incanescens*\* be referred to this bird, a proceeding which Dr. Selater seems to regard as questionable, Thunberg's name antedates it by many years. The species must therefore stand as *Sublegatus fasciatus* (Thunberg). The type-specimen is from Brazil.

9. *PIPRA FRONTALIS* Thunberg, 1822, = female of *Pipra pectoralis* Latham, 1801. Its modern name is *Euphonia pectoralis* (Latham). (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 80.)

10. *PIPRA CEPHALEUCOS* Thunberg, 1822, = female of *Pipra leucocilla* Linnæus, 1766, which is also its correct name. (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 297.)

In Thunberg's paper (*l. c.* p. 286) there is a misprint or *lapsus calami*, as "*atrocipilla*" is given instead of "*leucocipilla*," to which latter name the Linnean "*leucocilla*" had been changed by Gmelin (*Syst. Nat.* ed. xiii. p. 1002). Thunberg had recognised the likeness between his specimen and the Linnean *Pipra leucocilla*, but, as the latter had been described as black and the former was green, he proposed a new name, not recognising the sexual difference of coloration.

11. *PIPRA FLAVOGASTER* Thunberg, 1822, = *Muscicapa pagana* Licht. 1824. Its modern name is *Elainea pagana*

\* Beitr. Naturg. Bras. iii. 1830-31.

(Licht.). (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 137.) Thunberg's name for this bird has consequently indisputable priority, so that it should be *Elainea flavogastra* (Thunberg). The type-specimen is from Brazil.

12. PIPRA BRUNNEA Thunberg, 1822, = *Muscipeta bimaculatus* d'Orb. & Lafr. 1837 (*vide* Selater). Its modern name is *Empidonax bimaculatus* (d'Orb. & Lafr.), which, however, should be changed to *Empidonax brunneus* (Thunberg). (For other synonyms see Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 224.)

13. PIPRA ATRA Thunberg, 1822, = *Muscicapa colonus* Vieillot\*. The modern name is *Copurus colonus* (Vieill.). The type-specimen is a young bird, and I am indebted to Dr. Sharpe for its determination, as it would have been impossible for me to come to any conclusive result about it for want of material for comparison. Thunberg's name is in this case merely a synonym.

## XXII.—On the Adult Dress of the Labrador Falcon.

By Prof. M. MENZBIER and Dr. P. SUSHKIN.

THE LABRADOR FALCON (*Hierofalco labradorus*) must undoubtedly be considered one of the most interesting forms of the genus. It was first figured in 1831 by Audubon, but in course of time was either forgotten or referred to other species, until it was re-established in 1875 by Mr. Dresser, who has had an opportunity of seeing and examining many specimens of this Jerfalcon. Of these some were stated by him to be adults and some young; while amongst the characters of this species he pointed out the lead-blue legs ("pedes plumbei," Ornith. Misc. vol. i. p. 185). Though, in comparison with other well-known species of Jerfalcon, neither the character of the coloration of the plumage nor the colour of the legs told much in favour of Mr. Dresser's views, scarcely any objection has been

\* Dict. Nouv. d'Hist. Nat. 1816-19.